her nevelty was disclosed last night Metropolitan Opera House. This frich Smetana's opera "The Bar- Nevesta" takes a commanding position. " This time there ought to be te as to the comparative merits an and German opera. Although is usually mentioned by its name, "Die Verkaufte Braut," it reation of a Bohemian and deals emian characters and incidents. riginal title, therefore, is "Prodana That it pleased last night's e is beyond all question. The ap a broke in upon scene after scene the comedy won the tribute of cheermiles and not infrequent laughter.

postion whether there can be any ned popularity for an opera of the character of "Die Verkaufte Braut" ed to be swiftly answered by the enjoyment of its novelty of style The author and composer us to enter fields unfamiliar to our atte experience. With all the changes, le reformations made in opera, we never wandered far away from heatreland. Persons of ponderous imortance engaged in world shaking vents have usually been the subjects of our thought. Whether we hung upon the fate of Vasco di Gama before the grand council, the progress of Scarpia toward he destruction of Tosca, the struggles mneris to win Rhadames away from the dusky slave or even the elegant rts of Mephistopheles to send Faust to perdition, we have been among gentlefolk, and even in the company of the nobility. We have never left behind us the tragic

stare nor the buskined strut of stageland. promised land of Wagner, we found ourelves observing the struggles of blue blooded Volsungs and old families of gods. Even when Mascagni, Leoncavallo and others took us into peasant territory we found ourselves bending over the familiar formulæ and watching the movements of incidents formerly believed to be the exclusive possessions of the operatio aristocracy. The novelty of the situation consisted in the disclosure that these common folk, too, could strut, glare and even die in the last scene.

The melodic characterization of all these actions was heroic. The treatment of Canio and Santuzza was quite as imposing musically as that of Valentine or asco da Gama. But come Sabrina and Smetana with an opera in which the rude hamors of the life of the common folk are delineated. And at once we find ourselves in unfamiliar company and in the presence of a different kind of music.

We must have recourse to the good old English adjective homely to describe the story and the music. The pride and comp and circumstance of opera are most wholly absent from this work. Even the dance is deprived of its stencilled patterns and the automatic ballet is incontinently turned out of doors in order hat real Bohemians may dance as Boemians do near the Moldau.

The difficulty in the way of a proper poreciation of such a work is not only interposition of a foreign tongue, the operagoing eye is entirely unaccus-tomed. If we had here a public which was in the habit of studying the book of an opera before going to a performance we might be sure that "Die Verkaufte Braut" would have immediate success. But when more than half the people in the audience are content to gather from the pictorial action and the music a vague shadow of a notion as to what is going on the absence of almost all the familiar sign language is likely to prove confusing.

The story of the opera is childish in its simplicity. There are two half-brothers, one of whom is almost an idiot. The beroine of the opera is in love with the sensible one. She does not know he is was in the habit of studying the book

Tabernacle, Mrs. Lucia A movement, and Harold E. Gorse.

The opera is childish in its. There are two half-brothers, because is like the second of whom is almost an idiot. The because of the opera is in love with the scale one. She does not know he is the scale of the opera is in love with the scale one. She does not know he is the scale of the opera is in love with the scale one. She does not know he is the scale of the product of the scale of the scale of the scale of the

maker prattles and argues incessantly diet stutters a great deal. There is little recitative and there are some y quiet situations which are in concerted music. The melodic diom is plain and untheatrical. It has none of the ad captandum pretentiousness of typical opera. It is, as before noted, tomely, for it is an honestly artistic atreproduce in music the homely spreach of simple people.

On the other hand, there are many nities for the utilization of local for the introduction of nationalism music and for characterization. se have been seized with avidity Most concertgoers are

Similarly the solo dance in the second act was performed by Sohemians and had the real national character.

The chief charms of this opera are its SMLIANA'S "THE BARTERED incessant flow of charming melody of fresh and piquant character, its bright and vivacious pictures of Bohemian life, its captivating dances, its excellent character sketches, its simple, yet unctuous comedy, successful One-A Work With and its admirable instrumentation. This tresh Melodic Style and Plenty of ought to be enough to satisfy any operacomedy - The Perfermance Excellent: goer, even though he may be a little puzzled at first by the unfamiliarity of the matter. As a specimen of genuinely artistic comic opera Smetana's "Prodana

The production of last night was most excellent and added to the laurels already earned by the present management. Mme. Destinn, charming in action and vocally admirable as Mary, found an equal companion in Mr. Jörn, youthful and gay in appearance and excellent in song, as Hans. Mr. Didur achieved a genuine success in the clearly and cleverly drawn character of the matchmaker. Mr. Reiss was capital in the low comedy role of Wenzel.

Mr. Blass, Miss Mattfeld, Miss L'Huillier and Mr. Bayer contributed good impersonations to the ensemble. The travelling show in the third act was a little triumph. The Bohemian dancers were most excellent. The chorus sang splendidly, especially the men. The stage management was good, and Mr. Mahler conducted with knowledge and authority. There will be other performances, which will give opportunity for further comment on this delightful work. It ought to have a prosperous

"LOUISE" AGAIN.

Large Audience at the Manhattan Applauds Charpentier's Opera.

Charpentier's opera "Louise." which proved such a popular production in him in his library. When it is finished last year's repertoire at the Manhattan I shall be nearly satisfied with it." Opera House, was revived there last night with Mary Garden again in the When we were reformed and led into the title rôle. Mr. Dalmores was the Julien and the reappearance of the two in the leading parts seemed to please the large father, who was an engraver of seals

There were some changes in the cast. The principal one was the appearance for the first time of Mme. Doria as the mother of Louise, the part taken last year by Mme. Bressler-Gianoli. Mme. Doria had appeared in the 10le abroad, but never before in this country. Mile. Tan-oredi appeared as Camille in place of Mile. Marichini, and Mile. Avezza was the Gertruce, a part taken before by Mile

Giacoma.

The applause was liberal and the scene in which Paris is shown lighted up again won the favor of the audience.

Description has large east the performance Despite the large cast the performance was smooth Miss Garden and Mr. Dalmores had to acknowledge the applause many times before the curtain. Mr. Campanini conducted.

Hammerstein Can't Have These Operas.

The Metropolitan Opera Company announced yesterday that it has owned for some time the exclusive rights to Alfred Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin" and Xavier Leroux's "La Reine Fiam-mette," which Oscar Hammerstein had said he would produce next year.

PEACE SOCIETY LUNCHEON.

Attendance. The Peace Society of the City of New York held the first of a series of luncheons but the disclosure of pictures to which for its members and friends yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan. About 160 were present. Similar gatherings have been arranged for in March and April

movement on the part of the silver mine owners of Mexico has been taken to induce the Government to resume the free coinage of silver. A bill will be introduced in Congress at its next session. It is asserted that the adoption of the gold translated has asserted that the adoption of the gold paul for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southstandard has caused depreciation of the ampton: price of silver and that the silver mines of the country are suffering under the new

monetary system. The Government mining chamber is opposed to any change being made in the monetary system at this time.

"In the opinion of many the monetary measures under which the country is operating at present have not brought all of the good results which were with the splendid overture to the composition of the very best compositions field. As a comedy overture and the head of the commission which has been appointed to devise ways and the head of the commission. "At the second acts last night it went irresistible whirl and aroused contained by some mine owners. The gold standard is now too firmly established in the last country to draw back and too many important are the Bohemian colories which give so much life. important are the Bohemian enterprises have been founded on the important are the Bohemian enterprises have been founded on the important are the Bohemian enterprises have been founded on the sample of the sounded on the gold basis. Chief among these, of course, is the railway merger in which \$400,000,000 is involved. Nevertheless the situation is an uneasy one and the mining men of the country are in hopes that something may be done to save the industry from its present almost paralyzed condition.

SCULPTOR WORKED ON THE MODEL MORE THAN A YEAR.

He's a Russian by Birth, but Has Studied in This Country and in Paris-His Work in Museums Here and Abroad

-Did the Roosevelt Panama Medal. Victor D. Brenner, the sculptor whose esign for the new Lincoln penny was accepted Thursday, has been at work upon his model for more than a year, and for many months before that had in mind the idea of submitting this design for the coins.

"You see the life of a coin is twentyfive years according to law." Mr. Brenner explained in his studio yesterday afteron, "and the time for the penny and the nickel has expired. It seemed to me that the nickel already had a very practical design and so I turned my attention to what would be most fitting for the one cent coin. Naturally the portrait of Lincoln suggested itself, this being his centennial, and besides I was going to make an anniversary medal for my friends and my mind was full of Lincoln.

"I read everything I could find describing the man's personal side, for that was what I wanted, and I studied his portraits and the death mask until I believed that I knew him. Then I made the Lincoln centennial medal, of which only 100 were struck, but with that I was not satisfied. Here you can see for your-self the difference." The sculptor held up a large bronze plaque on which a profile was moulded. Then he turned to a small plaster plaque lying on a table

near by. "The other-yes, it is good. But this one is more intimate, deeper, more kindly and personal. It is closer to the man; it makes you feel that you are sitting with

Mr. Brenner came to New York nineteen years ago. He was born in Russia, in a place called Shavely, in 1871 and at the age of 13 he began to work with his and a stone cutter. Three years later he left home and took up his trade as an engraver of jewelry and later as a sculptor in a number of Russian cities. There he remained until he was 19 years old, perfeeting himself in his work, and then he came to this country.

He studied here, first at the Cooper

Union and then in the school of the National Academy of Design and later in the Art Students League. He followed the Art Students League. He followed his profession in the day time and studied at night. In 1898 he went to Paris, and after being the pupil of Roty for a time he pursued his work in the Julian Academy under Peuch, Verlet and Dubois for two years. After a year's travel on the Continent he returned to New York and opened his own studio. For the next three years he met with considerable success in producing medals, plaques, reliefs and busts.

Some of the works which he completed

Prof. and Mrs. Edward D. Perry, Mrs. E. C. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Vance, Mrs. J. F. de Navarro, Mrs. Henry Harland, Mrs. Ambrose L. Kingsland, Louis H. C. Huntoon, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hillyer, Mr. and Mrs. Harold MacGrath, Mrs. Donald S. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cecil Gibson, Henry T. Dodge the Viscount and Viscountees Elie de Dampierre, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Cowles, the Rev. J. T. Coppinger, Col. and Mrs. D. Jay Colliver; Townsend V. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, George D. Barron, Mrs. H. G. Abbey, Capt. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Ames.

Joseph H. Dimond, W. H. Henderson, V. A. Dodge, B. M. Overton and Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Rhodes. Sailing by the Quebec line steamship Bermudian for Bermuda:

Bermudian for Bermuda:

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hodges, Mrs.
H. D. Mandeville, Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Ireland, Gen. and Mrs. S. W. Fountain, Mr.
and Mrs. C. W. Goold, Dr. and Mrs. J. F.
Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Colgate, Mr.
and Mrs. L. S. Chandler, Mrs. William
Barnes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Brooks,
F. G. Alden and Prof. Bradley Stoughton.

Dynamiters Get \$4,000 From Bank. DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 19.-Robbers dynaday and got \$4,000 in money. Blood-hounds from the State penitentiary were put on the trail. mited the Kilgore State Bank early to-

BRENNER'S LINCOLN CENT REAR ADMIRAL COTTON DEAD. PORCELAINS IN THEIR GLORY Fought in the Civil and Spanish-American

Wars-His Levantine Cruise. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN NICE, Feb. 19.-Rear Admiral Charles Stanhope Cotton, U. S. N., retired, died

Rear Admiral Cotton was retired at his wn request in February, 1904, on account of the illness of his wife. He would have een retired for age a year later. He had been commander of the European squadon and leave of absence abroad for one ear was granted to him.

Rear Admiral Cotton was appointed a Midshipman from Wisconsin in 1858. He was promoted to Ensign in 1882, Lieutenant in 1864 and Lieutenant-Commander in 1866. He was commissioned Comnander in 1877, Captain in 1892 and Rear Admiral in 1900.

While midshipman in 1861 he was detached from the Naval Academy and detailed for active duty, being on the frigate St. Lawrence when she captured the Confederate privateer Petrel. From 1861 to 1863 he was on the frigate Minnesota, flagship of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He participated in the action between the Merrimac and the fleet in Hampton Roads. He was attached to the steam sloop Iroquois off Wilmington, N. C., from March until August, 1864, and was then attached to the Oneida of the While midshipman in 1881 he was was then attached to the Oneida of the west Gulf blockading squadron. He was on the Oneida during the battle of Mobile the one of during the latter of stockers and the subsequent operations to the surrender of Fort Morgan.

From 1865 to 1869 Cotton was on the sloop Shenandoah in the East Indies and Chicagon attracted to the frigate.

sloop Shenandoah in the East Indies and China, and was attached to the frigate Tennessee in the Santo Domingo expedition. From 1876 to 1880 he was on duty at the New York yard, and for the next three years commanded the Monocacy on the Asiatio station. He was inspector of ordnance at the Norfolk yard until 1887, inspector of the Fifteenth lighthouse district from 1887 to 1890, commanded the receiving ship Independence from 1892 to 1894, and until 1897 commanded the flagship Philadelphia on the Pacific station.

As Captain Cotton was on temporary duty at the Washington yard when the Spanish-American War began. He was assigned to command the auxiliary cruiser Harvard of the North Atlantic squadron. When the Spanish vessels were destroyed at Santiago in July, 1898, he rescued the crews of the Oquendo and Maria Theresa. He was in command of the Norfolk navy yard when he succeeded Rear Admiral Crowninshield as commander of the

Crowninshed as commander of the European squadron in 1903.

In the summer of 1903 the squadron visited Kiel, Germany, where the officers were entertained by Emperor William on board the Hohenzollern. The fleet visited England shortly afterward and was warmly received there. In Septem-ber of that year, when this Government got the erroneous report that Vice-Consul Magelssen of Beirut, Syria, had been shot, Admiral Cotton's fleet was ordered to the Levant. When Admiral Cotton got there he found that Magelssen had been merely shot at and there was nothing for him

OBITUARY.

anno openest me with considerable increess in he meth given by the state of Michigan Curtis medal for proficiency in judice speaking at Columbia University, the medal from the State of Michigan to the volunteers who had seen service in the Philippines, he medal for proficiency in judice speaking at Columbia University, the medal free state of Michigan to the volunteers who had seen service in the Philippines, the medal free state of Michigan to the volunteers who had seen service in the Philippines, the medal free state of the first Numismatic Society in February. 1907; the John Fritz head for scientific and industrial achievement, founded by the University in 1903, plaques of America: the seal of the New York Public Library in 1903, plaques of America was a state of the Fine Arris Federation, made in 1904; a plaque of the Vespucci and John Paul Joues in a series of the State of Michigan the State of Michigan the State of Michigan the State of the Fine Arris Federation, made in 1904; a plaque of the University of Wisconsin commensurating its fiftieth anniversary in 1903, plaques of Ci. P. Huntington, Samuel P. Avers and an unmber of portrait plaques of Ci. P. Huntington, Samuel P. Avers and an exhibitions in Paris, Series, and the won many medals there and in exhibitions in this country. He returned to New York early in 1908, Eighteen pieces by Mr. Brenner are in the Lavender to New York early in 1908, Eighteen pieces by Mr. Brenner are in the Boston Museum and the won many medals there and in exhibitions in this country. He returned to New York early in 1908, Eighteen pieces by Mr. Brenner are in the Lavender of the Mint in the same city, then are in the Glyptothek in Munich, and he won many medals there and in exhibitions in Paris, Berlin, Munich, London and other cities, and he won many medals there and in exhibitions in Paris, Berlin, Munich, London and other cities, and he won many medals there and in exhibitions in Paris, Berlin, Munich, London and other cities, and the work of the profit of the Paris of The Rev. Dr. James Riley Johnson, the oldest clergyman in Rockland county, died at his home in Nyack yesterday in his ninety-second year. He was born in Namy Varron, Ohio January 30, 1818, and

noon and the interment will be at Delhi, N. Y.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Fontaine Redd, a direct descendant of Patrick Henry, died at Paces, Va., yesterday. She was born in Virginia in 1815. At the age of 15 she married Capt. Redd, whose father was a Major of the Virginia troope under Washington at Yorktown. Mrs. Redd during her lifetime had been contemporary with eight generations of her own family. She remembered her great-grandmother, Patrick Henry's wife, who was Miss Dorothea Bandrige, and cousin german to Martha Washington. Four of Mrs. Redd's great-greatgrandchildren are noy living. Mrs. Redd was a lineal descendant of two Colonial Governors, Sir Thomas West (Lord Delaware, and Alexander Spottswood.

Capt. Robert Wawn, who died suddenly on Wednesday at his home, 578 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-first year, had followed the sea since he was 14 years old. He had been long in command of vessels sailing from this port to Mexico and Cuba. His wife survives him.

and Cuba. His wife survives him.

Thomas G. Hinckley, for over forty years an engineer on the New Haven road, died in New Haven Thursday night aged 77 years. He was the best known locomotive engineer on the New Haven system. He was an assistant engineer in the United States Navy during the civil war.

Capt, Uriel B. Titus, who served throughout the civil war as acting quartermaster, died in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. He was 80 years old. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and was well known in Grand Army circles.

People's Symphony Gives a Wagner Evening. The People's Symphony Orchestra,

The People's Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Franz V. Arens, gave the fourth and final orchestral concert of the season at Carnegie Hall last evening. It was a Wagner evening, seven selections from his works being given. Owing to the fact that the harpist had to leave early the usual prefatory remarks on the composer's works were omitted, save for a short explanation of the "Faust" overture by Mr. Arens. Besides this overture by Mr. Arens. Besides this overture the selections in cluded the Rhine journey and death and funeral march from "Siegfried," the "Good Friday spell from "Parisfal," given as a violin sole by Henry P. Schmitt; the "Meistersinger" overture and prize song and the "Rienzi" overture. There was a fair sized audience and there was much applause to reward the efforts of the musicians. Edward Barrow, a tenor, was the other soloist of the evening.

TH GRAVES COLLECTION OPEN TO THE PUBLIC TO-DAY.

Reveals Itself as the Finest Lot of Chinese Ceramics Yet Offered at Public Sale in New . York-Thirty Peachblooms Appeal of Form and of Single Color.

It may be said without hesitation that the collection of Chinese porcelains made by the late Henry, Graves of Orange, N. J., and now come upon the auction market, is the finest of these wonder works of Celestial artisanship that has ver been offered at public sale in New York. They may be seen at the American Art Galleries, where the exhibition of them prior to sale opens this morning.

Mr. Graves also made a collection of paintings, forty-nine of them, which fill he first large gallery, and they are of a quality which might be expected in the ome of a man with the taste and knowledge to form the ceramic collection in the other galleries. Of the paintings more later. The appeal of the porcelains is insistent. There are 636 of these products of the patient toilers of the Flowery Kingdom, toilers with the souls of artists in them. For didn't one of them adopt as his mark with fine subtlety "the man in the cup," though it took moderns a long time to guess that the real meaning of his mark was that the man had put himself, his genius, the best of him, into his porcelain so that in the oup you found the man? The collection is almost entirely of monochromes. Miss Lorenz has grouped them with great success, yet the amateur wants to isolate his selections and study them, yes, fondle them, for your true porcelain lover literally caresses the pieces of his choice. as the horse lover rubs his beauty's neckand with a more intimate emotional grati-

Truly the beauty of the single colo Chinese porcelains is as the beauty of gems. One look at the rich Lang-yao vases in one of the central cases makes it easy to understand why for long years there persisted the myth that this sang de bœuf color was obtained only from powdered rubies. And if it be true that the color was obtained by the Chinese in efforts to imitate the rich enamels of Limoges which Louis XIV, sent as gifts to the Emperor of the Dragon Throne, why it is only one more debt the world owes France, and this central case full of brilliant specimens has a beauty that banishes thoughts of the other enamel. Look, for example, at the rare vase, 17 inches tall (600), which the catalogue is justified in entitling "The Flame," the brilliantly mottled tones of the crackled ground passing from pale ruby hues to the deepest flaming crimsons Another as large and of the same period K'ang-hsi (604), and almost as beautiful, was evidently a presentation piece and has something of history with it. There are also miniature vases in the ox blood glaze, one interesting one (583) being in form of a beaker only 3 inches tall.

The case of porcelains in the mirror black or raven's wing blaze turns black ness into light and joy. A large biberon (633), nearly a foot and a half high, of Ch'ien-lung cabinet vase, of bottle shape. K'ang-hsi date, with a white rim at the mouth, has this glaze of a color quality that is fascinating. It is black, pure and even and deep as a mirror flood.

And yellow. Who but the Chinese know how to make yellow beautiful? Look at the Ch'ien-lung vase of gourd form (619), but it is not the only one in yellow that illumines the Chinaman's sense of that color

with its decoration in blue above the glaze, and there is a bottle made wholly of glazing, with no biscuit body. It is Nos. 401 and 403, which can scarcely help of a luminous canary yellow. Chinese monochromes often bear no date marks, monochromes often bear no date marks, and one of the reasons at least for this is interesting. In 1677 a magistrate with jurisdiction over the greatest porcelain factory of the empire, that at Chingte-chen, gave orders forbidding the use of date marks and also the portrayal of actions of distinguished personages, lest were the articles broken disrespect might be thus shown to the Emperor (whose name signifies the date with the Chinese) or to the great people themselves. The incident shows not only the exaltation of caste among the Chinese but as well that in those days the fine porcelains were solely for the great ones of the Mongolian earth. Yet China was so far from alone in this that we can almost say that a taste for norrelain. One is a small amphora (572) wonderful the Chinese) or to the great people them- production.

and the refinements of color, the inviting grace of perfection of form, these do not tell the whole story. The appeal of porcelain has always been strongest among imaginative peoples. It captivated the East, and it appears only natural and in order that the French were the first to bring to Europe its charm and its delight. One can stop to think with only half a smile in looking about among these Graves treasures that an ancient these Graves treasures that an ancient Chinese pharmacopæia spoke of a par-ticular earth as being then used to make white porcelain and "no longer in medical prescriptions." Porcelain making, it

prescriptions." Porcelain making, it seems, taught the yellow doctors a better use for mud. And yet some of this white porcelain does look good enough to eat.

Look around again at the marvellous colors, whose names only imperfectly suggest the message they give through the eye. Is it any longer hard to believe in the old Chinese porcelain, brown and vermilion, which turned green when hot tea was poured in and then returned to its original color, line for line, as the tea tea was poured in and their returned to its original color, line for line, as the tea was poured out—a sort of reversal of the phenomenon of good beer, which leaves its mark on the glass, line for line, as the drinks are taken out? Is it any wonthe drinks are taken out? Is it any wonder that porcelain was for ages in Asiatic countries considered as possessing
a magio charm? It detected poisons,
men said, by changing color when they
were poured in or by causing them to
effervesce at the centre while remaining
cool near the rim of the receptacle. For
these reasons indeed the Turks adopted
it as preferable to metal in dishes for
meal service. Thoughtful Turks!

All the mystic magical charm of porcelain is exercised in the Graves exhibition in its purest sense, for with the

bition in its purest sense, for with the great preponderance of monochrome glazes there is little for the story telling

AMERICAN ART GALLERYA MADISON SQUARE SOUTH

On Free View

Day & Evening

Beginning To-day (Saturday) and until the Day of Sale (Washington's Birthday included)

The Notable Art Treasures

collected by the late

Henry Graves, Esq.

Orange, New Jersey

THE WHOLE FORMING

one of the most important collections of

High Class Art Objects ever offered at public sale in America

The Masterworks

Great Barbizon Artists

and their contemporaries WILL BE SOLD

At Mendelssohn Hall ON THE EVENING OF FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH

The Extraordinary Collection of Rare and Beautiful

Antique Chinese Porcelains

WILL BE SOLD

At the American Art Galleries ON THE AFTERNOONS OF FEBRUARY 25TH, 26TH, 27TH

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of

The American Art Association, Managers 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South

Ch'ien-lung cabinet vase, of bottle shape, with a most attractive glaze of burnt Sienna. One of the sapphire blues is flecked with curious metallic spots, which look silvery against the blue. Recall that once there were mirror blacks which were flecked "as with marks of tears."

Among the blue and whites there is a soft paste Ch'ien-lung bottle (370), with flaring mouth and base, and an ivory white crackle glaze, of such indefinable grace of form as with its colors makes it a "perfect piece." Another blue and white of remarkable perfection of shape and of fine color is a jar with lotus decoration

A few steps and one comes upon a K'ang-hsi vase in the shape of a bottle (622), glazed in peacock blue and covered beneath the glaze with a fish roe crackle. There is a large and interesting vase with its decoration in blue above the country with its decoration in blue above the country. The country with the glaze being of opaque mazzarine blue.

making collectors sit up and take notice. The former of Yung-cheng manufacture, oviform, about seventeen inches tall, is

tones. Individuals who have seen many collections remember no such specimen of this variegated glaze in any public sale in New York.

And there remains only time to mention once more the paintings, to direct attention to Rousseau's "Summer Morning on the Oise," Dupré's "Road to the Village" and "Return of the Flock," Millet's "Sheep Shearing," Corot's "Old Mill at Ville d'Avray," Diaz's "Bathers" and "Edge of the Forest," Jacque's "The Shepherd," a Mauve aquarelle "The Flock of Sheep," and a small Delacroix "The Wounded Tiger."

LUMBER TARIFF DOESN'T PAY. Only Amounts to \$2,000,000 a Year and Costs That to Collect It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 .- The expense collecting the tariff on lumber in the United States is so great that the revenue result-George W. Hotchkiss, secretary of the Illinois Lumber Dealers and Masons Supply Association, which closed its annual convention here to-day.

"The annual revenue on lumber shipped "The annual revenue on lumber shipped into this country from Canada is about \$2,000,000," he said, "but this is largely eaten up in the cost of collection. Moreover, we ship as much lumber into Canada as Canada ships into this country. This tariff never has yielded a revenue adequate to the expense of collection."

Oregon Washington Idaho

Union

Pacific

Address J. B. DeFRIEST, G. R. A., New York, N. T.

GEORGE YOUNGS WILL. Most of the Property Goes to a Grandson

was so far from alone in this that we can almost say that a taste for porcelain makes nobility if not the world akin, for until late in the seventeenth century the Chinese porcelains which reached Europe found place only in the palaces of princes. Next Thursday the auctioner cries "Who'll buy?" and the porcelains will enter the palaces of America.

A gallery full of fine porcelains is a place to pause and ponder. The glory and the refinements of color, the inviting grace of perfection of form, these do not tell the whole story. The appeal of collections remember no such specimens.

Itls Bride and a Grandnice.

The will of George Young the licorice manufacturer, who died recently, was filled for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate which is believed to amount to several million dollars. The most interesting clause if it is his cutting off of system of the peachbloom and sufficient reasons." All the testators of the rephews and nices are remember no such specimens. bered in the will, which leaves \$10,000 each to no less than eight nieces and one nephew. Friends and acquaintances to the number of over a dozen are remem-

the number of over a dozen are remembered by bequests varying from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each.

The testator was very fond of his grandson, George Young Bauchle, a lawyer, and was equally devoted to Mrs. Florence Ada Ten Eyek, who when the will was executed was the fiancée of Lawyer Bauchle. They have since been married.

Mr. Young left \$100,000 to both his grandson and the latter's then prospective wife and also gave each of them are one-third share in his residuary estate. The other third goes to Miss Louise Moon Bauchle, a grandniece, who also comes in for a trust fund legacy of \$100,000.

The only bequest outside of the testator's immediate family is one of \$100,000 to the trustees of the Masonio Hall, and Asylum Fund.

ing from it amounts to very little," said Court Invalidates Telephone Monopoly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19 .- The Illinois Supreme Court to-day invalidated the sale of the majority stock of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It declared the American company bought the stock to get a monopoly of the telephone business to stifle competition. The Kellogg com-pany was manufacturing supplies for independent lines.

THE SPRING SHAPES IN



NOW ON SALE

452 FIFTH AVE.

204 FIFTH AVE. (Near 25th St.)

161 BROADWAY. (Singer Bldg.)!